

XII. *Notes on New Zealand Lepidoptera.* By E. MEYRICK,
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[Read February 1st, 1905.]

FOR the material of the following notes and descriptions I am again indebted to the kindness and energy of Mr. G. V. Hudson, of Wellington, except where it is otherwise stated. In addition to describing the new species I have made some corrections of synonymy and other notes.

HYDRIOMENIDÆ.

Chloroclystis sandycias, sp. n.

Chloroclystis plinthina, Huds., N. Zeal. Moths, 41,
pl. vi, 8, *nec* Meyr.

♂ ♀. 14-16 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-white, seldom mixed with green, palpi 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. Antennæ white ringed with dark grey, in ♂ ciliated with fascicles (3). Thorax whitish-ochreous sprinkled with blackish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, more or less tinged with reddish-ochreous towards base and apex, and variably sprinkled or mixed with blackish. Fore-wings somewhat elongate-triangular, costa faintly sinuate, apex obtuse, termen bowed, rather oblique; ochreous-whitish to white; basal area more or less tinged with reddish-ochreous and suffusedly striated with blackish irroration, usually extending considerably further on costal area than on dorsal; median band almost always conspicuously pale, sometimes mixed with green, generally striated with dark irroration on costa and dorsum but seldom indistinctly throughout, posterior edge formed by a double pale line prominently angulated in middle, more than usually approximated to termen on lower half; when a series of blackish neural dots precedes this, it follows the angulation of the line; a blackish linear discal dot, sometimes indistinct; terminal area reddish-brown, seldom mixed with green, interrupted by a pale patch opposite angle of median band, subterminal line pale, waved; an interrupted blackish terminal line: cilia whitish more or less suffused with fuscous-reddish, basal half barred with blackish, apical half less distinctly with grey. Hind-wings with termen sinuate, rounded-prominent below middle; whitish, towards

dorsum obscurely striated with reddish and blackish irroration; a rather large blackish-grey discal dot; terminal area with indistinct grey lines, sometimes reddish-tinged; cilia as in fore-wings.

Twelve specimens, Wellington. Although very variable, this is a neat and easily recognised species; it is one of the smallest, and the almost constantly conspicuous paler median band is a striking feature; it is perhaps nearest to *C. plinthina*, but in that species the palpi are much longer (especially in the ♀, in which sex they are $4\frac{1}{2}$), the expanse of wing greater (19–20 mm.), termen of fore-wings more oblique, post-median series of black dots gently curved in disc, not angulated.

Xanthorhoe chlorias, Meyr.

Venusia princeps, Huds., Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. 1902, 244, pl. xxx, 1, is a synonym of this.

Xanthorhoe oeculta, Philpott.

Xanthorhoe oeculta, Philpott, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. 1902, 248, pl. xxxii, 5. A specimen received; it is a good species, apparently allied to *Xanthorhoe mnesichola*.

Xanthorhoe periphava, sp. n.

♂. 26 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Fore-wings triangular, termen slightly bowed, oblique; light fuscous, sprinkled with darker fuscous and whitish; two very obscurely darker fasciæ indicating median band, first curved, preceded by several white dots, second irregularly curved outwards on upper $\frac{2}{3}$, followed by a series of white dots; some whitish dots indicating subterminal line, edged with obscure darker shades: cilia fuscous-whitish, with two fuscous lines. Hind-wings rather elongate, light fuscous; cilia as in fore-wings.

One specimen; Humboldt Range, Lake Wakatipu, at 4000 ft. An obscure species, apparently nearest to *X. chionogramma*.

Notoreas synclinalis, Huds.

Notoreas synclinalis, Huds., Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. 1902, 244, pl. xxx, 6.

♂ ♀. 25–26 mm. Head and thorax grey-whitish, more or less mixed with fuscous; thorax with a blackish stripe on each side of back. Fore-wings rather elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, termen bowed, rather strongly oblique; ochreous-brown; a broad grey

streak along costa, in ♀ mixed with whitish, connected at base with a white longitudinal median streak reaching to $\frac{2}{3}$ of disc ; two longitudinal black streaks above and below middle, curved upwards posteriorly, not reaching termen, upper interrupted near base and more broadly posteriorly, lower indented above on veins, margined beneath by a white streak curved up round its extremity, indented beneath extremity of upper and continued round it to apex of wing ; a slender dark grey terminal streak, in ♀ mixed with whitish : cilia dark grey, more or less mixed with white, especially in ♀. Hind-wings blackish-grey, with faint pale post-median shade.

Three specimens ; Seaward Moss, Invercargill. Allied to *N. insignis*, but very distinct.

Notoreas mechanitis, Meyr.

Three specimens sent of a well-marked local form occurring on Mt. Holdsworth, Tararua Range, north of Wellington, at 4000 feet, characterized as follows :

25-27 mm. (typical form does not exceed 23 mm.) ; duller, with less yellow intermixture ; specially characterised by the obsolescence of the black lines on under-surface of hind-wings, which are strongly marked in all South Island forms.

Notoreas isoleuca, Meyr. (the locality for which should, I am informed, be Castle Hill, not Wellington), is, as I am now satisfied from further material, only a form of *N. mechanitis*, the chief differences being due to a diminution of the yellow suffusion. The species is however in all its forms always quite distinct from *N. paradelpa*, in which the wings are differently formed, the fore-wings being somewhat more elongate, with the costa straighter, and the hind-wings obviously more elongate in proportion to the fore-wings, the cilia sharply barred, the median band of fore-wings narrower and differently formed, its anterior margin much less curved, and posterior less angulated in middle, and regularly indented above and below middle.

Notoreas ischnocyma, sp. n.

Notoreas isoleuca, Huds., N. Zeal. Moths, 72, pl. viii, 27, nec Meyr.

♂. 20 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous. Fore-wings triangular, costa slightly arched, termen obliquely rounded ; dark fuscous, with some scattered yellow-whitish scales ; subbasal, first, median,

second, and subterminal lines slender, whitish, subbasal straight, first nearly straight, somewhat irregular, median indistinct, curved outwards in disc, second waved throughout, angulated in middle, indented beneath middle, subterminal irregularly waved: cilia white, basal half barred with dark fuscous. Hind-wings with ground colour, median, second, and subterminal lines, and cilia as in fore-wings.

One specimen, Castle Hill. This is easily known from the allied forms by the slender waved second line.

Notoreas omichlias, Meyr.

♂ ♀. 22-27 mm. In fresh specimens the fore-wings show a bluish-slaty gloss; in Mt. Holdsworth examples the edge of basal patch and margins of median band are marked by slender light dull ochreous fasciæ, but these are hardly perceptible in my other specimens.

Seven specimens, Humboldt Range, and Mt. Holdsworth.

MONOCTENIADÆ.

PARAGYRTIS, gen. n.

Face obliquely prominent. Tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{3}$, in ♂ bipectinated, towards apex simple. Palpi moderately long, porrected, rough-scaled. Thorax not hairy beneath. Fore-wings: 10 anastomosing with 9 above 7. Hind-wings: 6 and 7 approximated, 8 approximated to cell to beyond middle.

Allied to *Theoxæna*.

Paragyrtis inostentata, Walk.

Panagra inostentata, Walk. Cat. Geom. 1012; *Dichromodes grisæata*, Huds. Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. 1902, 244, pl. xxx, 5.

♂ ♀. 15-23 mm. Head and thorax white, more or less irrorated with fuscous. Fore-wings rather elongate-triangular, costa straight, termen straight, rather oblique, strongly rounded beneath; ground colour formed by fine transverse rows of dark fuscous scales tipped with white, appearing grey, sometimes broadly suffused with white beneath costa and beyond second line; a black discal spot; second line represented by a sinuate dark fuscous shade from beneath costa near apex to dorsum beyond middle, sometimes broadened on lower portion, more usually faint or wholly obsolete; in one specimen a dark fuscous præternal suffusion: cilia dark

fuscous, tips white, round tornus lighter. Hind-wings elongate, varying from whitish to grey, towards termen usually darker-suffused; in the most strongly marked specimen there are suffused darker post-median and pretornal shades as in fore-wings; cilia grey, extreme tips white.

Seaward Moss, Invercargill; described from one New Zealand and twelve Australian examples. This species was accidentally omitted from my paper on the Australian species of this family, but it has long been known to me, being in fact one of the commoner Australian species, occurring at Daringa and Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney and Blackheath, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Blackwood, South Australia; Perth and Albany, West Australia; from September to January. I have not however previously seen it from New Zealand. It is extremely variable in the depth of colouring and intensity of marking.

SELIDOSEMIDÆ.

Selidosema pungata, Feld.

Selidosema pungata, Feld., Reis. Nov., pl. cxxxii, 23; *S. fascialata*, Philpott, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst., 1902, 248, pl. xxxii, 7.

♂. 40 mm. Head and thorax brownish-ochreous. Fore-wings somewhat elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, termen bowed, little oblique; light ochreous-brown, with scattered short fuscous strigulae marked with a few black scales; a rather broad dark fuscous median band, edged narrowly anteriorly and more broadly and suffusedly posteriorly with ochreous-whitish, anterior edge slightly curved, posterior rounded-prominent near costa and more broadly below middle, thus concave above middle; subterminal line waved, ochreous-whitish, edged with dark fuscous suffusion, rather broadly interrupted in middle, posterior marginal suffusion running to termen beneath apex instead of to costa. Hind-wings light ochreous-yellow, towards termen deeper and more ochreous.

One specimen; according to Mr. Philpott, this species occurs in several localities in Southland in February and March, and the female does not differ from the male except in being somewhat paler. It is very similar to *S. productata*, but constantly distinguished by the peculiar form of the posterior margin of median band of fore-wings. Not knowing of the existence of this species, I formerly attributed Felder's figure to *productata*.

PHYCITIDÆ.

SPOROPHYLA, gen. n.

Face rounded; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ simple, shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate. Labial palpi moderately long, obliquely ascending, second joint much thickened with dense scales, terminal joint short, obtuse. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Fore-wings: 4 absent, 3 and 5 connate, 8 and 9 stalked. Hind-wings: 2 almost from angle of cell, 4 absent, 3 and 5 stalked, 6 and 7 connate, 8 closely approximated to cell and anterior portion of 7.

Allied to *Crocodypora*, but distinguishable by the simple antennæ of the male; the labial palpi are also shorter and stouter.

Sporophyla aenospora, Meyr.

Crocodypora aenospora, Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1897, 388.

Having now received additional specimens, including the male, which was previously unknown, I am enabled to characterize the genus as above, and also to add the following particulars to my specific description:

♂ ♀. 15-17 mm. Head and thorax dark grey mixed or densely irrorated with white, sometimes mixed with ferruginous. Fore-wings as described, but more usually without ferruginous admixture, varying considerably in the preponderance of white or blackish scales, in one specimen densely irrorated with white throughout so as to obscure the markings. Hind-wings varying from grey to dark fuscous, usually darker terminally.

Three additional specimens, Ida Valley, Otago, taken by Mr. J. H. Lewis. This species is evidently very variable.

CRAMBIDÆ.

Orocrambus machæristes, sp. n.

♂ ♀. 21-24 mm. Head and thorax dark brown mixed with blackish, centre of crown and of thorax anteriorly and in ♀ face whitish. Palpi blackish-fuscous, whitish internally. Antennæ dark fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous, somewhat whitish-sprinkled. Fore-wings elongate, moderately dilated, costa hardly arched, apex obtuse, termen rather oblique, straight, rounded beneath; brown, more or less mixed with dark grey and grey-whitish (more strongly in ♀);

an ochreous-white median longitudinal streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, dilated and obliquely truncate posteriorly, edged beneath by a thick blackish streak which curves up round posterior extremity, where it is interrupted by interneural lines of ground colour, and continued as a series of diminishing spots to near costa; a black subdorsal streak from base to $\frac{1}{3}$; a curved series of blackish marks on veins from $\frac{4}{5}$ of costa to tornus: cilia grey, with darker basal shade, tips ochreous-whitish. Hind-wings dark grey, becoming blackish-grey towards termen; cilia as in fore-wings.

Two specimens, Mount Earnslaw (5300 feet). A striking and distinct species.

Crambus æthonellus, Meyr.

The female differs considerably from the male, and may be described as follows:

♀. 20 mm. Fore-wings brassy-bronze, suffused with dark fuscous in disc and on veins posteriorly; a narrow white sub-costal streak from base to near apex, sometimes interrupted obliquely beyond middle, broader and more suffused posteriorly, connected at base with a moderate straight white median streak from base to termen; a white dorsal streak from near base to tornus, dilated posteriorly: cilia white, mixed with fuscous at apex and below middle of termen, Hind-wings rather dark fuscous, darker posteriorly; cilia whitish-ochreous, with a fuscous line.

I took both sexes in company at Invercargill, and have since received a female taken in the same district by Mr. Philpott.

Crambus heteraulus, sp. n.

♂. 35 mm. Head white, behind eyes and in centre of face brownish-ochreous. Palpi nearly 4, bronzy-ochreous, white above and at base beneath. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax bronzy-ochreous, with broad white dorsal stripe. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Fore-wings elongate, moderately dilated, costa moderately arched, apex nearly rectangular, termen obliquely rounded; brownish-ochreous, with strong brassy reflections; a rather narrow white median longitudinal streak from base to beyond $\frac{2}{3}$, thence continued as three undefined white interneural lines to termen, edged with some darker scales posteriorly above, and towards middle beneath; dorsum narrowly white towards base; two elongate wedge-shaped white interneural streaks resting on termen beneath apex, uppermost longer; cilia white. Hind-wings fuscous-whitish; cilia white,

One specimen, Humboldt Range (3600 feet). Nearest to *C. crenæus*, from which it differs by the fore-wings being broader, with more arched costa, the median white streak incomplete posteriorly, and the white interneural streaks between this and apex; from all other nearly allied species it differs by the absence of any white costal or sub-costal streak.

Crambus sophistes, sp. n.

♂. 17 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous, suffusedly mixed with whitish; palpi 5. Antennæ dark grey. Abdomen whitish, basal half brassy. Fore-wings very elongate, narrow, gradually dilated, costa gently arched, apex somewhat acute, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; fuscous, irregularly irrorated with grey-whitish; a short suffused dark fuscous mark along dorsum towards base; a slender white streak, edged with scattered dark fuscous scales, along fold from base to middle, thence acutely angulated inwards to near dorsum, this portion edged posteriorly with some dark fuscous suffusion; two dark fuscous dots longitudinally placed in disc about $\frac{2}{3}$; two sub-terminal series of short blackish dashes on veins, and a third less complete on termen: cilia whitish, with two interrupted fuscous lines. Hind-wings fuscous-whitish; cilia ochreous-white.

One specimen, Ida Valley, Dunedin, taken by Mr. J. H. Lewis. The species is intermediate between *C. cyclopicus* and *harporhorus*, but cannot be confused with either.

Argyria strophæa, sp. n.

♂ ♀. 15-18 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish, partially yellowish-tinged, and sprinkled with dark grey. Palpi 4, grey, darker-sprinkled, whitish above and towards base beneath. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, obscurely ringed with dark fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish irrorated with dark grey. Fore-wings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique, faintly waved; pale brassy-ochreous, suffusedly mixed with white, and irrorated with dark grey; subbasal line white, edged anteriorly with dark fuscous, angulated near costa, obsolete towards dorsum; first and second lines white, more or less edged with dark fuscous, first obtusely angulated above middle, second sinuate inwards towards dorsum, preceded on costa by a small dark fuscous spot; a small roundish dark fuscous spot in disc before middle; a narrow white transverse mark in disc beyond middle; a terminal series of dark fuscous lunulate marks: cilia whitish, with

a fuscous subapical line, basal half barred with fuscous. Hind-wings grey, darker posteriorly; cilia as in fore-wings.

Five specimens, Wellington. It is extremely distinct, bearing very little resemblance to the other New Zealand species, *A. pentadactyla*, yet probably more allied to it than to any other known to me.

Tauroscopa trapezitis, sp. n.

♂. 22 mm. Head and thorax blackish-fuscous mixed with white, orbits and cheeks naked, orange. Palpi dark fuscous, white on upper longitudinal half and at base beneath. Antennæ blackish, towards base whitish-sprinkled. Abdomen bronzy-fuscous sprinkled with white. Fore-wings elongate-triangular, costa faintly sinuate, apex rounded, termen rather obliquely rounded; grey, partially slightly ochreous-tinged, densely and suffusedly mixed with whitish; markings blackish, somewhat irregular-edged; a streak along basal third of dorsum, and a streak from base of costa equal and parallel to this; two small costal spots before and one beyond middle; an oblique narrow-trapezoidal spot in disc before middle, its posterior edge formed by whitish first line, which is very acutely angulated below middle; a reniform discal spot slightly beyond middle; second line whitish, obtusely angulated in middle and indented beneath costa, edged with black anteriorly and by an oblique black spot on costa posteriorly; a terminal series of small black spots: cilia grey, with dark grey basal shade, tips white. Hind-wings rather dark grey; cilia grey, mixed with white towards tips.

One specimen, Mount Earnslaw, at 5300 ft. This, the second discovered species of the endemic genus *Tauroscopa*, bears a general resemblance to *T. gorgopis*, but is very distinct, especially by the peculiarly formed first line; whilst the singular naked orange cheeks and orbits are quite a unique feature, of which there is no trace in the other species.

Diptychophora microdora, sp. n.

♂ ♀. 10–12 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous; palpi mixed with yellowish towards base. Fore-wings triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen bisinuate, oblique, rounded beneath; dark fuscous, bronzy-tinged; first and second lines dark, angulated, edged on costa with yellow strigula, first edged on dorsal half anteriorly by two confluent yellow spots and posteriorly by a yellow line, second edged posteriorly towards

dorsum by a wedge-shaped yellow mark ; a yellow costal strigula just before apex, terminated by a white dot ; cilia dark grey, with an irregular white basal line round apex and upper part of termen (imperfect). Hind-wings and cilia dark fuscous.

I took a specimen on Mount Arthur at 3000 feet in January, and have received a second from Mr. Hudson, but neither is in very good condition. The species is nearly allied to *pyrsophanes*, but much smaller, darker, and with more developed yellow markings.

PYRAUSTIDÆ.

Scoparia meliturga, sp. n.

♂ ♀. 17-19 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-white irrorated with dark fuscous. Palpi 3, dark fuscous, whitish-mixed, white towards base beneath. Antennæ dark fuscous, ciliations in ♂ $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen pale grey, more or less suffused with ochreous-whitish. Fore-wings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, rather oblique, rounded beneath ; ochreous-whitish, more or less suffused with pale ochreous-yellowish in disc, sprinkled with dark fuscous ; first line ochreous-white, edged posteriorly with dark fuscous suffusion, slightly curved, indented in middle ; orbicular and claviform usually quite undefined or represented only by some dark fuscous suffusion, seldom orbicular centred with an ochreous-whitish dot ; discal spot 8-shaped, ochreous-whitish or whitish-ochreous, more or less outlined finely with dark fuscous ; second line ochreous-white, edged anteriorly with dark fuscous, moderately curved outwards from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, sharply indented at $\frac{1}{4}$; terminal area irrorated with dark fuscous, subterminal line thick, suffused, ochreous-whitish, touching second line in middle, sometimes slenderly interrupted above this ; an interrupted ochreous-white terminal line : cilia whitish, with dark grey interrupted anterior and light grey posterior line. Hind-wings without long hairs in disc ; pale whitish-grey, suffused with grey posteriorly ; cilia whitish, with grey subbasal shade.

Six specimens, Auckland and Wellington, taken by myself in December and January ; I have also received the species from Mr. Hudson. Until lately I had mistaken this for a form of *S. philerga*, but am now satisfied of its distinctness ; it is a neater and smoother-looking insect, always recognizable by the well-marked yellowish tinge ; moreover in *S. philerga* the orbicular is normally white

edged with black, and the subterminal line is more broadly interrupted.

Scoparia thyridias, sp. n.

♂. 18 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, fuscous, white towards base beneath. Antennæ dark fuscous, ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax brownish, mixed with whitish and dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-fuscous. Fore-wings very elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rather oblique, rounded; brownish, densely and suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous; first line white, nearly straight, rather oblique, irregular-edged, becoming double towards dorsum; an oblong pellucid patch in middle of disc, preceded and followed by blotches of orange suffusion, anterior extended downwards along first line; second line slender, waved, white, curved outwards from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, forming a spot on dorsum; subterminal line very undefined, whitish, broadly interrupted above middle: cilia whitish-fuscous, with two darker shades. Hind-wings without hairs in disc; light grey, darker terminally; cilia as in fore-wings.

One specimen, locality not specified but probably Wellington. This is distinguished from all other New Zealand species by the naked discal patch (possibly not developed in ♀); a similar structure is found in certain Hawaiian species, but I think it improbable that they are nearly allied specifically, and regard the character as having been developed independently in each case. *S. thyridias* belongs apparently to the neighbourhood of *S. philerga*.

Scoparia dochmia, sp. n.

♂. 20 mm. Head brownish-ochreous, somewhat whitish-sprinkled. Palpi 3, dark fuscous, white towards base beneath. Antennæ dark fuscous, ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous, whitish-sprinkled. Abdomen pale ochreous-grey, whitish-mixed. Fore-wings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen faintly sinuate, rather oblique, rounded beneath; light brownish irrorated with darker, veins and margins suffusedly irrorated with blackish, median area irrorated with white; first and second lines well-marked, white, interiorly blackish-edged, first somewhat curved, rather oblique, sinuate in middle and rather abruptly rounded-prominent below this, preceded in middle by a spot of white and blackish irroration; second parallel to termen, slightly curved from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; orbicular and claviform forming undefined spots of blackish suffusion resting on first line; discal spot X-shaped, blackish, ill-defined; subterminal line indicated by whitish irroration, entire, approximated to termen

and not touching second line : cilia whitish-fuscous, with two rather dark fuscous shades. Hind-wings without long hairs in disc ; pale whitish-fuscous, with a slight brassy tinge ; a grey discal spot ; an undefined grey postmedian line ; termen suffused with grey ; cilia whitish, with fuscous subbasal shade.

One specimen, Lake Wakatipu, at 1300 feet. Although an ordinary-looking insect, without striking characters, this species does not in fact at all nearly approach any other ; possibly it has most resemblance to the Australian *S. eremitis*.

Scoparia tricolora, sp. n.

♀. 12 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark grey sprinkled with whitish. Palpi $2\frac{3}{4}$, dark fuscous, white towards base beneath. Antennæ dark fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rather oblique, faintly sinuate, rounded beneath ; blackish-fuscous mixed with whitish ; a small pale ochreous elongated subbasal spot in middle ; a broad ochreous-white postmedian band parallel to termen, somewhat narrowed towards costa, mixed with ochreous in disc ; subterminal line undefined, whitish : cilia dark fuscous, somewhat whitish-mixed. Hind-wings without long hairs in disc ; dark fuscous ; cilia fuscous, base pale.

One specimen, Wellington. In size, shape and general markings so like *S. chlamydota* that I should have thought it one sex of that species, of which however I have both sexes, not differing at all from one another ; I am therefore obliged to regard it as distinct. It is easily separated by the dark fuscous terminal area of fore-wings, and the dark fuscous hind-wings.

Scoparia phalerias, sp. n.

♀. 23 mm. Head ochreous, sprinkled with dark fuscous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, ochreous, mixed with dark fuscous, white towards base beneath. Antennæ ochreous spotted with dark fuscous. Thorax brown mixed with dark fuscous, edged laterally and posteriorly with ochreous-white. Abdomen light greyish-ochreous. Fore-wings elongate, gradually dilated, costa slightly arched posteriorly, apex obtuse, termen rather oblique, faintly sinuate, rounded beneath ; dark fuscous, with fine scattered whitish scales ; a pale ochreous patch, mixed with ochreous-brown, extending along costa from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{5}{6}$, and reaching nearly half across wing ; a small round pale ochreous sp \circ \dagger

beneath this before middle, and a narrow elongate one beyond middle: cilia ochreous-white. Hind-wings without hairs in disc; pale grey, darker towards apex; cilia whitish.

One specimen, Wellington, in April. Not at all like any other, but perhaps allied to *S. submarginalis*.

Scoparia sideraspis, sp. n.

♂ ♀. 25-28 mm. Head dark grey mixed with whitish. Palpi 3, blackish mixed with white, towards base white beneath. Antennæ dark fuscous, in ♂ pubescent-ciliated on whole surface. Thorax shining bluish-bronze. Abdomen bronzy-fuscous, in ♀ suffused with yellow-ochreous on sides and posteriorly. Fore-wings elongate, moderate, suboblong, in ♂ more dilated posteriorly; shining slaty-bluish fuscous; a faint darker undefined discal spot: cilia fuscous. Hind-wings with long hairs in disc; fuscous, darker posteriorly, in ♀ more or less tinged or suffused with ochreous-yellowish anteriorly; cilia whitish-yellowish, with two fuscous lines. Under-surface, especially of hind-wings, more or less wholly suffused with ochreous-yellow.

Three specimens, Mount Earnslaw (5300 feet) and Humboldt Range. The slaty-bluish colouring recalls *S. cataxesta*, to which however the species is not really allied, but rather to the neighbourhood of *S. nomentis*, though very distinct; the ochreous-yellow suffusion of the under-surface is a peculiar characteristic.

PTEROPHORIDÆ.

Platyptilia epotis, sp. n.

♀. 25 mm. Head white. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, greyish-ochreous sprinkled with dark fuscous, white above. Antennæ grey. Thorax whitish suffusedly sprinkled with brownish-ochreous, patagia becoming clear white posteriorly. Abdomen white, partially suffused with pale brownish-ochreous except towards base. Legs white, anterior femora and tibiæ fuscous. Fore-wings with apex pointed, subfalcate, termen rather deeply concave; pale brownish-ochreous densely irrorated with white, broadly suffused with white towards costa and dorsum on posterior half; basal $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa irrorated with dark fuscous, thence a narrow dark fuscous costal streak reaching to $\frac{3}{4}$; a dot of two or three dark fuscous scales in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a short transverse blackish-fuscous mark before cleft; a strong oblique blackish streak from apex to anterior half of lower margin of first segment, where it is

broadest; an undefined blackish-fuscous longitudinal dash in centre of basal half of second segment: cilia whitish, with a dark fuscous spot above apex, an interrupted blackish basal line on central third of termen, and two or three blackish scales on dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$. Hind-wings pale fuscous, second segment whitish-tinged; cilia whitish-fuscous; two or three fine blackish hair scales in dorsal cilia of third segment beyond middle.

One specimen, Humboldt Range, at 3600 feet. The stalk of veins 8 and 9 of fore-wings is very short. The species resembles generally *Stenoptilia leucoæsta* and *S. charadrius* (probably with real genetic affinity), but is distinct from everything by the well-defined blackish subapical bar.

EPIBLEMIDÆ.

Noteraula sideritis, sp. n.

♂. 15 mm. Head and thorax brownish-ochreous. Palpi moderately long ($2\frac{1}{2}$), ochreous-brown. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, with dark fuscous serrations. Abdomen grey, darker posteriorly, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Fore-wings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, rather oblique, rounded beneath; whitish-ochreous finely strigulated with dark fuscous, mixed in disc and towards apex wholly suffused with ferruginous-ochreous; two curved posterior oblique purplish-lead-metallic striæ from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$, terminating before and beyond tornus; a series of undefined blackish marks between these, starting from an oblique leaden-metallic costal streak; a short direct leaden-metallic costal streak before apex: cilia grey, basal third with a blackish-grey line broadly interrupted with brownish-ochreous, at tornus whitish-ochreous. Hind-wings grey, terminal edge whitish; cilia light grey, with darker basal line.

One specimen, Wellington (?). The discovery of a second species of this genus is interesting; the palpi are much shorter and the termen of fore-wings much less oblique than in *N. straminea*.

Strepsicrates dolopæa, sp. n.

♂. 13 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale greyish-ochreous irrorated with whitish. Antennæ grey, suffused with whitish above, notch at about $\frac{1}{2}$ from basal joint. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Fore-wings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen sinuate, oblique, rounded beneath, costal fold reach-

ing $\frac{2}{3}$; pale greyish-ochreous, irrorated with whitish and strigulated with fuscous, posteriorly more ochreous; an undefined patch of fuscous suffusion extending along costa from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$; margins of ocellus, and an angulated stria beyond it leaden-metallic: cilia pale grey irrorated with whitish. Hind-wings with 3 and 4 coincident; whitish-grey; cilia grey-whitish, with faint grey subbasal shade.

One specimen, Wellington. Structurally similar to *S. zopherana*, but much paler, and without any of the dark markings of that species.

TORTRICIDÆ.

Dipterina hemiclista, sp. n.

♂. 15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey mixed with dark fuscous, palpi short, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Fore-wings elongate, considerably dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; rather dark slaty-grey, with irregular angulated dark fuscous striæ, tending to break up into strigulæ; edge of basal patch dark fuscous, right-angled in middle; an oblique dark fuscous blotch on costa before middle, another at $\frac{2}{3}$, and a third apical: cilia grey mixed with dark fuscous. Hind-wings fuscous, darker posteriorly.

One specimen, Wellington. Not like any of the other New Zealand species (which also differ much among themselves), but with considerable resemblance to an undescribed Tasmanian species.

Eurythecta zelæa, sp. n.

♂. 10-11 mm. Head ochreous, face and a central longitudinal streak on crown suffused with white. Palpi 2, white, externally suffused with ochreous. Antennæ dark grey. Thorax fuscous mixed with ochreous and whitish. Abdomen fuscous. Fore-wings lanceolate, round-pointed, obviously more elongate and narrower than in *E. robusta*; fuscous, more or less mixed irregularly with pale yellowish-ochreous and white; costa suffused with white, and marked with a quadrate dark fuscous spot before middle, and three smaller posterior spots; a dark fuscous dorsal spot before middle, another on tornus, and several more or less defined dots on termen: cilia fuscous, basal third mixed with whitish, tips pale. Hind-wings rather dark fuscous, darker posteriorly; cilia fuscous, paler towards tips.

Two specimens, Ida valley, Otago, taken by Mr. J. H. Lewis. This is closely allied to *E. robusta*, but differs in

the absence of the two dark fasciæ, which though often interrupted are always present and well-marked as fasciæ in *E. robusta*, whereas in *E. zelva* they are represented only by small costal and dorsal spots; and also structurally in the considerably narrower and more elongate fore-wings. *E. robusta* may be extinct; I believe it has not been seen for very many years, though formerly locally abundant.

ASCERODES, gen. n.

Palpi moderately long, porrected, triangularly scaled with long rough projecting hairs. Antennæ in ♂ biciliated with fascicles of long cilia. Thorax without crest. Forewings in ♂ without costal fold; 7 and 8 separate. Hind-wings without pecten of hairs on lower margin of cell; 3 and 4 approximated at base, 5 somewhat approximated to 4, 6 and 7 approximated at base.

Apparently most allied to *Harmoloya*, from which it differs by the absence of the costal fold; separable from *Proselena* and *Prothelymna* by veins 6 and 7 of hind-wings not being stalked.

Ascerodes prochlora, sp. n.

♂. 18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous mixed with ferruginous-orange, palpi 3. Antennæ blackish spotted with white, ciliations 3. Abdomen dark grey, with whitish lateral streaks. Fore-wings elongate, suboblong, costa moderately arched towards base and apex, apex rounded, termen somewhat rounded, rather oblique; dark grey, densely overlaid with ferruginous-brown; costa broadly and dorsum narrowly suffused with pale yellowish-ochreous: cilia ochreous-whitish, basal half suffused with dark grey. Hind-wings dark grey, more blackish-grey posteriorly; cilia whitish, basal half greyish-tinged, with blackish-grey basal line.

One specimen, Humboldt range, at 4000 feet.

Tortrix indigestana, Meyr.

Tortrix indigestana, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1881, 520.

Of this widely distributed Australian species, not previously recorded from New Zealand, I took a good specimen at Whangarei in December, which I cannot distinguish from Australian examples.

PHALONIADÆ.

Heterocrossa contactella, Walk.

Tinea contactella, Walk. Suppl. 1813.

♀. 14–15 mm. Head white. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, white, lower longitudinal half blackish. Antennæ white, obscurely ringed with fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous mixed with dark grey, collar and patagia white. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Fore-wings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very oblique, almost straight, rounded beneath; grey, irregularly irrorated with dark grey and white; a broad irregular-edged white suffusion extending along anterior half of costa, and reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing; three or four small black dots on costa anteriorly, second forming a short strigula; a narrow oblique-transverse pale ochreous spot edged with black below middle at $\frac{1}{3}$; a black dot above middle of disc, and a small pale ochreous sometimes blackish-mixed spot below it; three small faint whitish-ochreous spots arranged in a triangle in disc beyond middle; all these ochreous spots are ringed with white suffusion; an undefined angulated dark subterminal shade, marked with black on veins; a series of blackish dots on posterior half of costa and termen: cilia light grey irrorated with white, basal half obscurely barred with whitish. Hind-wings grey, paler anteriorly; cilia whitish.

Two specimens, Wellington. I have not actually compared these specimens with Walker's types, but from notes I made on a previous inspection I think there is little doubt of their identity; the species had not hitherto been rediscovered. It is intermediate between *alreptella* and the rest.

ECOPHORIDÆ.

Hypercallia aletis, sp. n.

♂. 13 mm. Head and thorax light fuscous sprinkled with whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, a subapical ring of second joint, and terminal joint except apex somewhat infuscated. Antennæ greyish-ochreous, ciliations 3. Abdomen fuscous. Fore-wings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen somewhat rounded, rather strongly oblique; greyish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous; some dark fuscous scales towards base of costa; first discal and plical stigmata very obscure, darker, plical rather obliquely beyond first discal; second discal distinct, dark fuscous, with some whitish scales beneath it: cilia greyish-ochreous

mixed with fuscous. Hind-wings rather dark fuscous, lighter anteriorly; cilia light fuscous, with darker subbasal shade, tips whitish.

I took one specimen on Arthur's Pass at 3000 feet, in January. It is an insect of the most obscure appearance, probably allied to the other New Zealand species of the genus, *H. amenena*, but differing obviously in the very much smaller size and dark hind-wings. These two outliers of a characteristic Australian genus are probably amongst the few indications of an immigration by way of Tasmania.

Proteodes profunda, sp. n.

♂. 20 mm. Head ochreous, mixed on sides with dark fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, extreme apex of second and terminal joints pale ochreous. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, somewhat mixed partially with whitish-ochreous. Abdomen dark fuscous mixed with ochreous-whitish; at base a pair of oblique narrow bladder-like membranes above. Fore-wings broad, suboblong, rather dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen faintly sinuate, little oblique, rounded beneath; fuscous, with series of cloudy dots of black irroration on veins; markings formed by whitish-ochreous suffusion, irregularly sprinkled with dark ferruginous; about six irregular subconfluent spots towards base and anterior half of costa; a triangular subterminal patch extending from apex to tornus and leaving a narrow terminal streak of ground colour, its apex extending inwards to lower angle of cell; small discal spots of blackish suffusion before and beyond middle: cilia whitish-fuscous, basal half mixed with dark fuscous and whitish-ochreous, on costa with four pale dots. Hind-wings grey; cilia whitish-grey.

One specimen, Mount Holdsworth, in forest, at 2000 feet. This, the second discovered species of *Proteodes*, differs a good deal superficially from *P. carnifex*, and has a very Tortriciform appearance.

Trachypepla phaeoptila, sp. n.

♂. 15 mm. Head ochreous-white, face and crown mixed with dark fuscous. Palpi white, basal third and a subapical band of second joint, and two bands on terminal joint blackish. Antennæ dark grey, ciliations $\frac{2}{3}$ even. Thorax fuscous sprinkled with whitish, mixed with dark fuscous anteriorly. Abdomen rather dark fuscous.

Fore-wings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen oblique, rounded beneath; fuscous, irregularly strewn with white, ochreous-brown, and black scales; markings very undefined; the black scales indicate an angulated basal patch, a large irregular blotch on middle of costa, some raised tufts in disc, and an apical patch; the anterior edge of the costal blotch is margined with white suffusion; an obscure roundish spot of brownish-ochreous suffusion beneath disc beyond middle: cilia fuscous, basal half mixed with white and blackish. Hind-wings dark fuscous; cilia fuscous, with dark fuscous subbasal shade.

One specimen, Mangaterera River, Mount Holdsworth. Comparable with *T. anastrella* from the dark fuscous hind-wings, but apart from the more blackish mixture of fore-wings (which are also more elongate), differing widely in the antennal ciliations of ♂, which are short ($\frac{3}{4}$) and even, whilst in *anastrella* they are long (3) and whorled; this character is not noticed in my description of *anastrella*. The length of ciliations differs considerably in various species of *Trachypepla*, and appears to afford here specific characters only.

Trachypepla lathriopa, sp. n.

♂. 14-16 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi brownish-ochreous, sprinkled with dark fuscous, extreme tips of second and terminal joints whitish. Antennæ dark fuscous, ciliations $1\frac{1}{2}$, even. Abdomen rather dark fuscous. Fore-wings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; light reddish-fuscous, irregularly sprinkled with brown and dark fuscous; edge of basal patch indicated by a very obscure pale acutely angulated narrow fascia; stigmata dark fuscous, very undefined, plical rather obliquely beyond first discal; a subterminal series of undefined dark fuscous dots, indented beneath costa; a series of undefined dark fuscous dots along posterior part of costa and termen: cilia whitish-fuscous, tinged with reddish, with a grey postmedian shade. Hind-wings dark fuscous, lighter towards base; cilia grey, with dark grey basal shade.

Six specimens, taken by myself at Wellington, Nelson, and on the Mt. Arthur plateau in January, and also received from Mr. Hudson. Very like obscure examples of *anastrella*, with which I have hitherto confused it, but obviously longer-winged, and certainly distinct by the much shorter and evenly-arranged ciliations of antennæ.

Izatha (Semiocosma) metadelta, sp. n.

♂. 17 mm, ♀. 19-25 mm. Head fuscous sprinkled with whitish, with well-marked conical horny frontal prominence concealed in scales. Palpi white, second joint mixed with dark fuscous, with dark fuscous basal and subapical bands, terminal joint mixed with dark fuscous at base, with dark fuscous median band. Antennæ dark fuscous ringed with whitish. Thorax whitish, mixed with fuscous in ♂, on patagia ochreous-tinged, anteriorly suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous mixed with whitish, two basal segments ferruginous-ochreous. Fore-wings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, rather oblique, rounded beneath; brownish-ochreous or fuscous, more or less sprinkled with whitish and dark fuscous, darkest in ♂, towards costa and dorsum suffused with whitish in ♀; dark fuscous marks at base of costa and dorsum; a small fuscous spot on costa at $\frac{1}{5}$, and a larger triangular one on dorsum at $\frac{1}{5}$, latter followed in ♀ by a patch of ochreous suffusion; a dark fuscous subquadrate spot on costa before middle, and a larger subtriangular one extending on costa from middle to $\frac{3}{4}$; two dark fuscous transverse discal spots before and beyond middle, touching these costal spots respectively, partially edged with black and then with white, first suboval, mostly filled with raised scales, second curved-reniform, lower posterior margin broadly interrupted; in ♂ two undefined longitudinal discal blackish streaks traversing these spots; an ill-defined cloudy whitish curved subterminal line; a terminal series of small dark fuscous spots; cilia fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Hind-wings in ♂ blackish-fuscous, in ♀ dark fuscous, lighter anteriorly; cilia fuscous, with darker basal shade.

Three specimens, Wellington. Nearest to *I. epiphanes*, but very distinct; the conical horny frontal prominence is a noticeable structure; it recurs (though previously unobserved because slight and concealed) in a less developed form in some but not all of the other species, and is doubtless adaptive.

Gymnobathra bryaula, sp. n.

♂. mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish, somewhat mixed with pale greenish-yellow, thorax with two small anterior dark fuscous spots. Palpi whitish, base and a subapical ring of second joint, and subbasal and subapical rings of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, basal joint dark fuscous above, ciliations 2. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, second segment more

ochreous. Fore-wings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, oblique, rounded beneath; ochreous-whitish, mixed with light greenish-yellow and sprinkled with dark fuscous, especially on veins; markings fuscous mixed with dark fuscous; small spots on base of costa and dorsum, a small double spot near base in middle, and three small double spots representing stigmata, plical obliquely beyond first discal; two elongate marks above tornus; a subterminal series of small subconfluent spots, approximated to termen, acutely indented beneath apex; five small spots on posterior half of costa: cilia ochreous-whitish, basal half spotted with dark fuscous (imperfect). Hind-wings ochreous-grey-whitish; cilia whitish, with grey basal dots on veins.

One specimen, Wellington. Very distinct; might be placed between *sarcozantha* and *thctodes*.

Borkhausenia (*Ecophora*) *penthalea*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. 15-17 mm. Head pale brownish-ochreous, whitish-sprinkled. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint with basal half dark fuscous and a subapical ring of dark fuscous irroration, terminal joint with subbasal and subapical rings of dark fuscous irroration. Antennæ grey, ciliations of ♂ 1. Thorax pale brownish-ochreous sprinkled with fuscous, anteriorly suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen light grey. Fore-wings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous, irrorated with light brownish, with some dark fuscous scales towards margins, sometimes forming distinct patches of dark suffusion on costa at base, $\frac{1}{4}$, and middle; an oblique dark fuscous mark above dorsum before middle; discal stigmata crescentic, dark fuscous, hollow beneath, often ill-defined; a moderately broad subterminal fuscous or brown fascia, irrorated with dark fuscous, narrowed towards costa and on tornus; cilia whitish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous, at tornus with a darker bar above a pale spot. Hind-wings light grey, darker towards apex; cilia grey-whitish, with grey basal shade.

Three specimens, Wellington. Allied to *griscata*; readily distinguished by the smaller size and well-defined dark fuscous subterminal fascia.

Borkhausenia chloradelpha, sp. n.

♂ ♀. 18-20 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, basal half of second joint sometimes irrorated with dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish ringed with dark fuscous, ciliations of ♂ 1.

Thorax whitish-ochreous, with brown subdorsal stripes. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Fore-wings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen faintly sinuate, rather strongly oblique; pale whitish-ochreous, along dorsum and on posterior half more or less partially brownish-tinged and sprinkled with brown and dark brown; a suffused brown streak, mixed with dark brown, along submedian fold from base to tornus; stigmata fuscous, often indistinct, plical obliquely beyond first discal; a subterminal line of dark fuscous scales very indefinitely indicated: cilia pale whitish-ochreous, more or less sprinkled with fuscous. Hind-wings and cilia ochreous-whitish.

Four specimens, Wellington. Intermediate between *griseata* and *politis*, but easily distinguished from both by the whitish-ochreous colouring, brown submedian streak, and whitish hind-wings.

Borkhausenia thranias, sp. n.

♂. 10 mm. Head and thorax orange-yellow. Palpi whitish-yellow, second joint irrorated with dark fuscous except towards apex. Antennæ dark fuscous, ciliations 1. Abdomen light silvery-grey. Fore-wings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; deep yellow, towards base orange-tinged; a well-defined rather dark fuscous streak along costa from base to middle; a few fuscous scales in disc beyond middle and towards tornus: cilia light ochreous-yellow. Hind-wings light grey; cilia whitish-grey-ochreous.

One specimen, taken by myself at Whangarei in December. Nearest *horæa*; characterised by small size, well-defined costal streak reaching middle, and absence of dark colouring on thorax.

Borkhausenia melanamma, sp. n.

♂. 12-14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey irrorated with white. Antennæ dark grey ringed with whitish, ciliations 1. Abdomen grey, more or less mixed with ochreous-yellowish. Fore-wings lanceolate, costa bent at $\frac{1}{3}$; fuscous, irrorated with white, with a few scattered dark fuscous scales; four oblique fasciæ of dark fuscous irroration from costa at base, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{5}{8}$ indicated or obsolete: cilia light fuscous, some irroration and tips whitish. Hind-wings grey; cilia light grey, with darker basal shade.

Two specimens, Ida Valley, Otago, taken by Mr. J. H. Lewis. Near *siderodeta*; similar in form of wing but differs by the white irroration (causing grey appearance),

absence of ochreous-yellow or ferruginous suffusion, and lighter hind-wings. Both species evidently vary considerably, but I have taken *siderodeta* in plenty, and in all its forms it is clearly distinct from *melanamma*.

Borkhausenia loxotis, sp. n.

♂. 11-12 mm. Head and palpi dark fuscous irrorated with ochreous-whitish. Antennæ dark fuscous, pale-ringed. Thorax and abdomen dark fuscous. Fore-wings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; dark fuscous; some scattered pale yellowish scales along submedian fold; a narrow straight pale ochreous-yellowish fascia, edged with some black scales, from $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ of dorsum; a pale ochreous-yellow dot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, and sometimes others on costa beyond middle and at tornus; a more or less indicated subterminal line of pale yellowish scales, starting from a small costal spot: cilia fuscous, irrorated with yellow-whitish. Hind-wings dark fuscous; cilia fuscous, with darker basal shade.

I took one specimen at Wellington in January, and have received another from Mr. Hudson. It is intermediate between *siderodeta* and *chrysogramma*, but quite distinct from either.

Borkhausenia pharmactis, sp. n.

♂. 15 mm. Head fuscous, sprinkled with pale yellowish hairs. Palpi whitish-yellowish, sprinkled with dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish-yellowish, ringed with dark fuscous. Thorax ochreous-yellow, anteriorly suffused with fuscous. Abdomen grey. Fore-wings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; deep ochreous-yellow, finely sprinkled throughout with brown; extreme costal edge dark fuscous towards base: cilia ochreous-yellow, somewhat sprinkled with brown. Hind-wings dark grey; cilia whitish-grey, with grey basal shade.

I took one specimen on the Mount Arthur plateau, at an elevation of 4000 feet, in January. Perhaps allied to *anæma*, but much deeper-coloured, and quite without the dark costal streak and other markings.

PLUTELLIDÆ.

PHYLACODES, gen. n.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ shortly ciliated, thickened above with scales on

basal half, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, with appressed scales, second joint somewhat roughened beneath towards apex, terminal joint longer than second, acute. Maxillary palpi short, slender, acute, porrected. Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled above, loosely haired on apical half beneath. Fore-wings: 2 from very near angle of cell, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle of cell. Hind-wings slightly over 1, subtrapezoidal, termen slightly sinuate, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; 3 and 4 rather approximated at base, 5, 6, 7 parallel.

Not obviously near to any described genus.

Phylacodes cauta, sp. n.

♂. 14 mm. Head and thorax light brownish-ochreous, slightly purplish-tinged. Palpi whitish-ochreous, slightly fuscous-sprinkled, especially beneath apex of second joint. Antennæ pale greyish-ochreous. Abdomen dark grey, anal tuft white. Fore-wings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; light greyish-ochreous, on costal half suffused with ochreous-white, especially on veins; several minute black dots along submedian fold, dorsum, and termen, and towards apex; a larger round dot in disc at $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia ochreous-whitish. Hind-wings grey, becoming blackish-grey towards apex; cilia light grey, with dark grey basal shade, tips whitish.

One specimen, Ida Valley, Otago, taken by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Orthenches drosocalca, sp. n.

♂ ♀. 11 mm. Head and thorax leaden-grey. Palpi dark fuscous, inwardly and towards base white, terminal joint half as long again as second ($1\frac{1}{2}$). Antennæ dark fuscous, ringed with white. Abdomen grey, towards base pale ochreous, apex in ♂ whitish. Fore-wings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen sinuate, rather strongly oblique, rounded beneath; 7 to termen; shining coppery-bronze; four oblique fasciæ of white irroration, first slender, second antemedian, broader, third angulated, considerably enlarged towards costa, fourth forming an apical patch extended along termen; a spot on base of costa, an interrupted streak along submedian fold, and a spot above middle of disc purple; a dark fuscous-purple transverse mark in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, in third fascia: cilia light grey, above apex spotted basally with purplish. Hind-wings ovate-lanceolate, apex acute, termen sinuate; light grey, darker posteriorly; cilia whitish-grey.

I took a specimen in the Otira Gorge in January, and have received another from Mr. Hudson, taken in Welling-

ton. Allied to *porphyritis*, and similar in form of wing, but structurally distinct by vein 7 of fore-wings running to termen, not apex, and terminal joint of palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 2, as well as by the clear coppery-bronze colouring and lighter hind-wings.

Compsistis orthophanes, sp. n.

♀. 9-10 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax dark bronzy-fuscous. Palpi rather dark fuscous, internally whitish-ochreous, terminal joint as long as second. Abdomen dark fuscous, apex whitish-ochreous. Fore-wings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous, slightly purplish-tinged, irrorated with dark fuscous and blackish; a straight rather narrow fascia at $\frac{1}{4}$, a small spot in middle of disc, and opposite subcostal and subdorsal spots at $\frac{3}{4}$ pale ochreous-yellow, irregular-edged: cilia fuscous, mixed with dark fuscous towards base. Hind-wings dark fuscous; cilia fuscous, with dark fuscous basal shade.

Two specimens taken by myself at Auckland and Nelson, in December and January.

TINEIDÆ.

Dryadaula myrrhina, sp. n.

♂. 9 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax ochreous-whitish. (Abdomen broken.) Fore-wings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen faintly sinuate, extremely oblique; 7 and 8 separate; shining, whitish-yellowish; two very oblique triangular fuscous spots on costa about $\frac{1}{3}$ and before middle; a fuscous dot above dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$; an inwardly oblique fuscous strigula on dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$; a fuscous costal dot at $\frac{3}{4}$; some indistinct brownish suffusion on dorsal half posteriorly and towards apex; a thick black terminal line, interrupted below apex and in middle: cilia whitish-yellowish. Hind-wings trapezoidal, termen faintly sinuate below apex; light grey; cilia grey-whitish.

One specimen, probably from Wellington. Nearly allied to the Australian *D. glycinopa*, under which name I now believe I confused two distinct species; I therefore add diagnoses of these, to show that all three are distinct.

Dryadaula glycinopa, Meyr.

Dryadaula glycinopa, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1892, 559 (part).

♂. 9-10. (Antennæ broken.) Fore-wings with 7 and 8 stalked; shining whitish-yellowish; very oblique ochreous-yellow fascia-like

streaks from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ and before middle, and a blotch on costa about $\frac{2}{3}$, all marked with dark fuscous on costal edge; a suffused ochreous-yellow streak along submedian fold, and indications of two or three oblique streaks from dorsum coalescing with it; an incomplete fine dark fuscous line from about $\frac{3}{4}$ of disc to apex; an irregular blackish line along termen, tending to be interrupted below apex and in middle. Hind-wings subtrapezoidal, termen not sinuate; grey, lighter toward base.

Two specimens, Blackheath, New South Wales, in February.

Dryadaula napaea, sp. n.

Dryadaula glycinopa, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1892, 559 (part).

♀. 8 mm. Antennae towards apex with three dark fuscous bands. Fore-wings with 7 and 8 short-stalked; white; very oblique ochreous-yellow fascia-like streaks from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$, marked with fuscous on costa, meeting in disc two shorter oblique ochreous-yellow streaks from dorsum; a deep ochreous-yellow streak along submedian fold from base; a triangular fuscous blotch extending on costa from middle to $\frac{2}{3}$, connected with termen by a yellow-ochreous suffusion; a fuscous spot on costa near apex; an incomplete line of dark fuscous scales from $\frac{2}{3}$ of disc to termen beneath apex, space beneath this mostly suffused with yellow-ochreous; blackish dots at apex and tornus, connected by an incomplete row of blackish scales along termen. Hind-wings broadly lanceolate, pale grey.

One specimen, Deloraine, Tasmania, in November.